allies would now push the war to a successful conclu

ion on a permanent peace basis.

An Admiralty notice, posted at Lloyd's, announces that next spring a strict blockade of the mouth of the Danube, and also of all Russian ports on the Black Sea, Sea of Azoff, the Baltic and White Seas, will be strictly enforced.

A new route has been organized for receiving intelligence from the Crimea in three days and eighteen

The Greek firms in Manchester have drawn on themselves much censure by public rejoicings for the ill success of the allies before Sevastopol.

#### FRANCE.

The Paris Moniteur has a conciliatory editorial on the subject of Mr. Soule passing through France. All available troops are being hurried off to the

The following official dispatch is published: Paris, Friday: The visit of Lord Palmerston to this city will be an official mission concerning the policy of France and England in case of an attack on Cuba by the United States.

On the 8th inst. the Queen opened the Cortes. In her speech she declared that she adheres to the principles expressed on July 25, and that she would continue to respect liberty and the rights of the na tion, and she hoped that by the administration of proper constitutional law all the wounds of the State would be healed. She adds, let us derive from pest misfortune an example and a lesson for the new political life that is opening before us. For the fa-ture, let us use every effort to succeed and astonish Europe with the spectacle of a united Queen and

#### BELGIUM.

The King's speech at the opening of the Legislature, Novembor 10, says, that Belgium feels more strongly than ever, the value of neutrality. It also mentions that industry and art are flourishing, and that a commercial treaty has been concluded with

GREECE.

The cholera has reappeared violently at Athena

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Saturday, 10 A. M -A telegraphic dis patch from Marseilles says it is certain that in the action at Balaklava on the 25th, consequent on the Russian surprise of the Turkish and English position, 400 British infantry and 600 British cavalry were annihilated, 1,000 men and 800 horses being killed in three bours. The numbers given are based upon the force that went into the field, and those that returned from it. The Russians say they took only 60 prison brs; the rest are missing-killed, no doubt. 600 British light infantry were engaged, and only 198 re-Surned! 800 English cavalry were engaged, and only 200 returned!! The 17th Lancers were almost All the Turkish cavalry, and two more French divi-

sions have been ordered to the Crimea forthwith. The English fleet is not to be again tried before the walls of Sevastopol.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

There has been no change in prices during the week. Sales, 49,579 beles, including 2,590 on speculation and 4,500 for export; but still a quiet feeing exists, and the demand is freely supplies at the following quotations:

Fair Crience. 66. Middling. 54.
Fair Uplands. 6 d. Middling. 55.
Fair Uplands. 6 d. Fair Crience. 5 d. 6 d. Middling. 55.
Fair Uplands. 6 d. Middling. 55.
Fair Uplands. 6 d. Fair Crience. 5 d. 6 d. Middling. 55.
Fair Color of the Crience of

State of Trade in Manchester. Great isregularity existed in goods and Yanns, with occasional forced sales of goods at a great sacrifice.

#### Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool Provision Market. Brss in steady demand, and holders very firm; Government that advertised for \$,000 tes additional. Posts firm, and prices better; Government wants 15,000 additional tes. Hacox—The high prices asked checked as a Land unchanged, but rather fevering sellers; quoted at \$1,005.

## Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From The Broker's Circultur — Astrik dull and unchanged. In Turnerstier, nothing delice: Spirits steady at 49, Ressi times also demand; sales of 2,500 this, mostly at 4, 8. Common Liversteen Oil. In fair impairs, but prices is a few of the College Oil quiet.

Palm in fair inquiry, but prices is a few sheely such as fair fair inquiry, but prices is at 50 cm. Res. quoted 85 51 cm. 25. Cm. 1, Liversto Carlotte, is at 50 cm. 1, Liversto Carlotte, is at 50 cm. 1, Liversto Carlotte, is a constant of the control of the c

## Havre Markets.

Havan, Nov. 8. Evening - Corrox is firm, but withou much animation. Our stock is becoming reduced. The anxiety experienced in regard to the war interferes with business

## London Markets.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report Colonisi and foreign produce without activity. Breadstuffs, small arrivals and prices will advancing. American White Wheat, \$2/\$990; red. \$90.625. Fours, \$43.947. Sourass insulinate. The dull. Bires in good demand and rather stiffer. Land in request at \$3/\$054 for Western mixed. Itsee continued larguid. Rails quoted at \$7.15; \$2.8—free on board in Wales. Mixed Correct in good demand. Land is firm Pig. \$2.3.5. The firm. Spreads and sold at \$2.5 on the spot.

## Glasgow Markets.

Mesers. John Athya & Co. report BREADSTUFFS all advanced and the stock on hand small. BEEF and Pour is fair demand, stock nearly out. Langusterly. Resin 6d. deser. Brists of Turnestine held at 46/.

# Liverpool Money Market.

There is a pientiful supply of Money for prime hills at easy rates, but second-rate. long dates, are not in favor. The pros-pect of continued high prices for Graffs awakens apprehension. London Money Market.

# Coxsols closed at 201 0934. Moxey without change. Dot Lans quoted at 5/14. Eagles, 76/3. Dottslooks, 74/.

Messr. Bell & Co. report the market for American Securities quiet and without material change   1892   101   102   103   104   105   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107   107
U. States 6 per Cent. Bonds
C. States 6 per Cent. Bonds
U. States 6 per Cent. Ins. Stock 1867-1868 105 106 U. States 6 per Cent. Ins. Stock 1867-1868 101 102 U. States 6 per Cent. Ins. Stock 1862 101 102 Frie Pies Mortes per Bouds (ex. dir.) 102
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Erie Pirst Mortes ze Bonds (ex. div ) 102
Eric Pirst Mortrage Bonds (ex. 61v J
Pain Third Mortgage Bonds
Pennsylvania Control R. R. 6 per Cents (850
Pernavivania 5 per Cert. Bouds
Maryland 5 per Cont St. Bonds
Massachusetts 5 per Cent. St. Bonds
Virginia 6 per Cent Bottle
Vicebils 5 per Cent St. Rondy
Alabams State Bonds

# Liverpool Freights.

FREIGHTS to the United States were steady at previous rates, although shipments were slow. To New York Dead Weight was quoted at 20 & 22 &; Fine Goods, 17 &; Course Goods and Hardware, 12; Earthanvare, 2; Passengers scarce at 23 los. Toursge to New Orleans scarce.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arr from New York St. Mary, at Deal; Veronz, at Holveel, Arr from Boston Sth. Charwsouth at Liveranol. Arr. from Battimore stb. Rememberson, at Texel, Arr. from New Orieste Th. Thota Annan. Sid. for New York St. Sarsh Park, from Southampton; muerican Googress, from Portsmouth; Sth. Edwin Cohen,

All for New Sid. for New American Congress, from Posses, State Congress, from Posses, State Congress, Sid. for Boston 9th, Miss Mar, Gravesend.

Sid. for Boston 9th, Amer Margaretts, Cardiff, 9th, Alecto, Sid. for State St

Sie, fir Boston 9th, Miss Mar, Gravesund.
Sid, for Charleston Sib, Aues Margaretts, Cardiff, 9th, Alecto,
Bristol; Idas, Rowal Victoria, Liverpool,
Sid, for New Orleans 9th, Arah, Amoy, Liverpool,
Sid, for New Orleans 9th, Franklin King, Liverpool,
Sid, for Mobile 9th, David Fleming, Harmony, Liverpool,
Liverpool—Sid 1th, Arctic, Zevega for New-York, in the
viver, ontwar-bound, William Tapacott, Constitution, Lady
Franklin, Cid., St. Parick for New York, Waverley, China.
Entered for loading Nov. 10, Star of the West.

## Passengers.

Passengers.

Mr. French and lady, Mr. Waters and lady, Capala Beauchamp, Miss Theyer, Mr. Bowen and lady, Capal, Ward'e, Mr. Schmiddarf, Mrs. Golby, Rev. E. Ames and lady, Mrs. Molacham, Mr. Beaucham, Mr. Broadbent and soe, Mr. Boberts and lady, Mr. Lay and lady, Capt. Rahinson, Mr. Grundy and lady, Mise Couway, Mr. Beaumont and lady Mr. Wayling and lady, Capt. Parthelow, Mrs. Hall, Miss King, Meetra McKay, Simpson, Oestrays, Crawfords (three), Finholm, Graham, Malferds (two), Rowan, Stanton, Languan, Longman, Theyer, Bala, Forgason, Cesardin, Bandin, Nicholean, Newpold, Syrine, Mackee, Hive. Misson, Daniels, Tuck, Catlin, Melintosh, Annibal, Ghha, Pow-

ells, Daniels, Miles, Bishop, McLalius, Furshell, Griffitha' Corry, Gilberts, Besnebe, Bowker, Adonine, Conway, Concks, Simmons, Champrong, Henriques, Rethrell, Prescott, Lambert, Honeysharts (two), M. Falquet, McLeen.

## DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADA

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1834. The steemship Canada sailed at 6 o'clock this morning, from Halitax, with a south-east wind, for Boston, where she will be due about 4 o'clock on Friday af-

#### CAPT. PRICE-THE CLERGY RESERVES.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1854. Capt. Price, of the brig Sylva Rhea, has been ac quitted on the trial for shooting two men, who came to his vessel in a boat, using violent language toward him, and whom he looked upon as thieves.

The third reading of the Clergy Reserves Secularization Bill was carried, this afternoon, in the Legis-lative Assembly, by a vote of 69 against 32. The minority consisted of High Church Tories and Extreme Reformers—the latter voting against the bill because it allows the stipendiaries to commute their

#### ESCAPE FROM THE CATHOLIC SISTERHOOD. Baltimore, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1854.

This being Thanksgiving Day here, all business uspended, and the churches are well attended. Considerable feel ng has been excited in the community in regard to the escape of a novice from the Roman Catholic Sisterhood at Emmetsburg, by the name of Miss Josephine Bankley, who had not completed her probation. She escaped at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. She is the daughter of Joseph Bankley, Esq , of Norfolk, a Protestant. Since she became a novice she has been doing duty at St. Joseph's Seminary as teacher of music, and has taught music there for the last ten months-being a most accomplished musician. Some months since, it is reported that she wished to dissolve her connection with the Sisterhood, and expressed a desire'to return home. She then wrote her father a letter, which was destroyed before her eyes, and she was compelled to write another in a different strain, declaring the satisfaction she felt in being where she was. This letter deceived her father as to the true facts of the case, and all his letters in return to hi daughter were consequently handed to her unopened. Aware, at length, that she was a prisoner, Miss Bankley determined to escape, and finally succeeded in do ing so by climbing through a sash over the door of her place of confinement. She then walked ten miles, to Creagerstown, where she communicated with her father, who came to her aid. These facts have be

#### ARREST FOR ROBBERY

fully related by herself, and are therefore perfectly

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1854. Wm. H. Martin, who has been the principal Distributing Clerk in the Post-Office of this city for the last twenty years, has been detected in robbing the letters passing through his hands of the money they contained. He was detected through the agency of a decoy letter, and on his house being searched, the letter and the money it contained were found. His salary was a thousand dellars per annum, and his house be ing furnished in the most extravagant way, and his living in the style in which he did, have excited the suspicion that these depredations, most probably, have been going on for several years past.

#### DEFALCATION.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1854.
The investigation by the agent of the Treasury Department shows a defalcation by Ex-Collector Russell of this port to the extent of about \$100,000 in duties not accounted for. Russell was indicted for this embezzlement last spring, and recently deposited with the United States District Attorney securities to the extent of about \$80,000. extent of about \$80,000.

THANKSGIVING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1854.
Thanksgiving Day is being celebrated here with a great deal of spirit. Numerous volunteer companies are out on parade, making a fine show. Buisness is generally suspended. The Board of Brokers have adjourned over until to-morrow.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND DEATH.

PRILADELIPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1834.

James Hall. conductor of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had one of his legs toro off, yesterday morning, near Lewiston, as he was in the act of detaching a portion of the train while it was in motion. He died last night. His remains will be because themse to despend to the constitution of the second themse to despend to the constitution of the second themse to despend to the constitution of the second themse to despend to the constitution of the second themse to despend to the constitution of the second themse to despend to the constitution of the second themse to despend to the constitution of the second to th brought home to-day.

ARREST FOR ARSON.

WATERTOWN, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1834.

Robert Wilson is the name of the man who was caught in the act of firing an unoccupied building in this place, and who was arrested a few days since by E. W. Beredict. He has confersed the act, saying he set fire to the building to prevent the occupation of it by wennen of bad character. His house was searched, and large quantities of stolen goods were found in the possession of his wife. Himself, wife and son are now under arrest. found in the possession of his and son are now under arrest.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.
TROY, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1854.
A young man named John Canolly met with an acceptance of the control of the c A young man named John Canoliy met with an accident to day, at Taylor's chain factory, which will probably prove fatal. He fell from the first story of the building, a distance of twelve feet from the ground, and in falling struck a sharp stick which had been driven into a beach with such force that it ran clear through his body, until it struck the collar-bone. He was taken immediately to the City Hospital, but it is very doubtful if he can recover.

# CONVENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES

Last evening a General Railroad Convention was held at the Astor House. There were present Stephen Whitney, J. Phillips Phonix, John B. Jackson and H. J. Southways, of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; Wm. E. Worthen, Geo. N. Miller, Peter T. Homer, Wm. W. Boardman, of the New-York and New-Haven Company; Wm. D. Bishop, of the Naugatuck Company; Charles Hunt, of the Housatonic Company; Gordon L. Ford, of the New-London, Willimantic and Palmer Company: L. L. Sturges, of Cayuga and Susquehanna Company; John B. Jervis, of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Company: Joel W. White, of Norwich and Worcester Company; W. E. Warren, of Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Company; Samuel Brown, D. C. McCollum, of New-York and Eric Company: John T. Johnston, of New-Jersey Contral Company; E. D. Morgan, of Hudson River Company: Geo. W. Bentley, of Worcester and Nashua Company.

JOHN P. JACKSON, of New-Jersey Railroad Com pany, President of the Convention, took the Chair: pepox L. Forp, of New-London and Palmer Com-

pany, Secretary. The PRESIDENT read the following abstract of subects requiring action:

First: The best system of securing efficiency and exemption from accidents on railroads.

Second: Discipline, economy, proper division of labor and duty, and minute and constant superintendence of every department of railroad business.

Third: Adequate remuneration for railroad service, by just compensation for the transportation of Fourth: The annihilation of all perquisites received by employes; of free tickets, and all other

abuses which deprive companies of their rightful earnings and much abate their revenues. Fifth: Economy in fuel by the introduction of coal and coke, and the construction of machines capable of being used for the purpose; and the diminution of

oil, which has become a large item of expense. Sixth: A general retrenehment and reform, that our railroads may be regarded as permanent institutions, supported by the primary interests of society, and forming an important agency in carrying forward the destiny of our race and in promoting the comforts and permanent welfare of mankind.

Seventh: The railroads of our country justly regarded as a great National system for developing the productive industry of the country-agri-

cultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial meral bearing demand for their management the lighest intelligence, energy and integrity. The financial departments, especially, should be protected by all the scrutiny, supervision and safeguards, which produce can devise. Undoubted competency and character should be possessed by those who are in trusted with the fiscal affairs, and the evidence of property and debt, especially that which represents the capital of the company, should be so authenticated and restrained as to leave no opportunity for falsification of the assets, the certificates of stuck, or the bonds, without being subject to a prompt and ce tain expenses; so that, by disregarding such details and multiplications of cheeks, the omission of which would insure a ready detection, the stupendous frauds, which have lately produced such deep distrust, will be prevented, and the great railroad system of this country become not only a conservator of the capital, but an exemplar to society, in the wis dom, virtue, energy and enterprise of its managers.

Mr. FORD offered a resolution relative to the charge for the transportation of passengers, upon which considerable debate occurred.

The resolution, after several amendments, was rased manimously. It is as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the minimum charge for the transportation of passengers on railroads, under ordinary circumstances, should not be less than three cents per mile.

The following resolution, offered by the PRESIDEST,

was adopted:

Resolved. That the proper speed for running express
trains, and the general effect of high speed upon railroads, be referred to a Special Committee, to report
on the same at a future meeting.

On motion the Chark appointed as said Committee

Mesers. Jervis, White, and Morgan.

The fellowing resolutions and motions, offered by

different members of the meeting, were, after some

discussion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it may be recommended to Railroad Companies to make a charge for baggage, separate from that for the passengers, when the baggage arceeds fifty pounds in weight, with the view of discriminating in the charge for a passenger without or with outer baggage. with extra baggage. A motion was made and carried that when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet on the 12th

A resolution was offered that a Committee be appointed to form a system of uniform restrictions on e question of free tickets, and to report the same to this Committee. After some debate upon the sub-

to this Committee. After some debate upon the sub-ject, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to device some plan whereby the time and talents of the inventors of this country may be particularly directle to the chespening of fuel for railroads; and that said Committee draw up a plan and present the same to the consideration of the various railroad companies, to devote their attention to this subject and affort the Committee all the assistance they can in the prosecu-tion of this object, and that said Committee report the result of their investigation at the next Conven-tion.

Messrs, Bishop, White and Hunt were appointed said Committee.

said Committee.

Resolved, That the propriety of recommending the Legislatures of different States to adopt some wholesome laws fixing the highest rate of speed upon railroads, be referred to the Committee already appointed on speed. (A previous resolution.)

Resolved, That the propriety of asking for legislative enactments in support of the rules adopted by Railroad Companies for the regulation of their operatives in protecting persons and property transported on railroad trains be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Johnston, McCullem and Stargis, who shall report at the next meeting. of Messrs. Johnston, McCullem shall report at the next meeting. The Convention then adjourned.

#### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.—Present, Edwis J Brows, Esq., President, in the Chair, and 43 members.

Esq., President, in the Chair, and 43 members.

CONNUSICATION.

From the Board of Education, stating that the certificate forwarded to the Common Council that there is a deficiency in the sums apportioned to the schools, has been returned to them, with a report of the Finance Committee of the Board, stating that the matter should have first been submitted to Commissioners, &c. The communication states that the action of the Board of Education has been the proper one under the law. It also represents that there are 1,200

of the Board of Education has been the proper one under the law. It also represents that there are 1,200 teachers, a large mejority of them at salaries less than the usual wages of day laborers, besides a large number of persons in the employment of contractors. By Mr. KENNEDI.—

By Mr. KENNEDI.—

By Mr. KENNEDI.—

By Mr. He Beard of Education have returned to this Beard their cartificate for an appropriation to meet a deficiency in the school appropriations in the year 1801, without complaince with the practical of the charter; and selectors, should appropriations for deficiency be acted on a thour subjecting them to the ceruity required when annual appropriations are submitted, the wholesome advantages of the charter and the entirely circumvented; therefore, Resolved, That the cultivate of the Board of Education of the 28 November 1884, be referred to the Controller, in order that he may lay the same before the Commissioners provided for by the 18th section of the amendments to the charter adopted March 1, 1882. Adopted.

the lich section of the amendments to the charter adopted March 2, 1983. Adopted.

Mr. Krnner thought that the clause in the law of the Legislature authorizing the Board of Education merely to certify to the Common Council a deficiency, was got through without the members of the Legislalature being aware of its effect. The new charter says they shall submit deficiencies to a Board of Commissioners designated. He, (Mr. K.) thought the charter should govern, and his motive in offering the resolution, was to send it to said Board of Commissioners, to obtain their opinion, &z., and if they considered it right, every member of the Board would vote for it.

Mr. MATHER thought the proper course should be to obtain the crimion of the Council of the Corporation. He was desired of having the Board of Education placed in a position to meet its congenies, but it would be well to have the opinion of the Council of the Corporation as to regularity of the proceeding.

creding.

Mr. Conover was desirous that the Teachers should be paid, and he thought the Board of Education should have retained, from other things, enough to pay them. He thought however, the charter should prevail.

Some little more was said. The resolution was

FROM BOARD OF ALBERNES. Report non-concurring for new house for Hose empany No. 15. To Committee on Fire Department. Reports in favor of transferring the new carriage of Reports in layor of transferring the new extrage of those Company No. 55 to Hose Company No. 51, & 2.; in favor of reappointing Frederick G. Barnham a Commissioner of Deeds. Both concurred in. Resolution that the specifications for repaying Bowery, &c., be submitted. Laid over.

INVITATION.

Of Americus Engine Company No. 6 to attend sixth a nual soirce, at Nible's Saloon, on Monday evening.

Nov. 27. Accepted.

THIRD READINGS.

The Board then took up, for adoption, various papers which had been ordered to a third reading,

Reports of Committee on Streets, in favor of extending Avenue D to Fourteenth-st.; flagging Twenty-ninth-st., from Ninth to Tenth-ava; Ninth av., from Twesty-sixth to Thirtieth-st.; in froit of No. 14 Third-st.; Thirty-sighth-st., between Sixth and Eleventh ava; Twelfth-st., between First-av. and Avenue A. correr Orange and Anthony-sts., Third-st., between Second and Third-ava; in front of Nos.; 83, and 85 Forsyth-st.; Willett st., between Broadway and Sixth-av.; Thirty-sixth-st., between Broadway and Sixth-av.; Thirty-sixth-st., between Broadway and Sixth-av.; Thirty-sixth-st., between Sixth-av. and Eleventh-ava; Thirty-sixth-st., between Sixth-av. and Hudson River; Tenth-av., from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-st.; setting curb and gutter in front of Nos. 105, 107 and 109 Variek-st., and No. 509 Broome-st., regulating and paving Thirty-ninth-st., between Broad-leving and paving Thirty-sixth-st., between Broad-leving and paving Thirty-seventh st., between Broad-leving and Broad-leving and Broad Reports of Committee on Streets, in favor of ex-Seventh and Eighth and Ninth and Tenth-avs.; relating and paving Thirty seventh st., between Brway and Rieventh-av.; f-neing north side Thirty-st., between Eighth and Ninth-avs.; regulating, the st. between Eighth and Ninth-avs.; regulating, there is no state of the state of th Twenty-first-st, and Seventh-av: that actual widening of Duarest, from Hudsen to Broadway, take place let May, 1855; that Croeby-st, be extended through to Canal-st. granting permission to regulate and pave Avenue C, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. All adopted.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying W. H. Elting \$381, for services in the matter of extending Canal st.: refunding \$24 17 to Benj. Andrews, paid twice, as per onal tax. Adopted.

Of Committee on Roads, in favor of paying Forty-first-st, between Seventh and Eighth-avx.: flagging Forty-fifth-st., between Sixth and Seventh-ava: flagging and laying curb and gutter in Eighty-sixth-st., between Third-av. and East River. Adopted.

Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewers in I wenty-first-st. and Seventh-av : that actual wider

East Broadway, from Jefferson to Montgomery-sis, in Pith-st., from Tairty sinth to Fortieth-siz; i Catharine-st., from East River to and through Hamilton and Cherry-sta. to near Market; in Grand-st. between Mercer-st. and Broadway; in Elizabeth-st from Hester st. 200 feet southerly. All adopted.

trom fiester st. no feet southerly. All adopted.
Of Committee on Wherves, &c. in favor of extending pier at Forty-seventh st. N. R. Adapted.
Of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of grading, &c., ent side of Hamilton-square. A lopted.
Resolution to reflag and place new curb, where teresery, at south-west corner of Henry and Grand-sts. Accepted.

is. Acopted.

Invitation, of the managers of the Society for the leformation of Juvenile D. linquents, to attend correctiones of opening new House of Refuge on 24th inst.

Accepted.

RIPORTS.

Of Committe on Fire Department, in favor of dorating \$100 each to Ethn R. Campbell and Charles B. Eliott, members of Engine Company No. 6, for hyprics received while in the discharge of their daties as firemen. To Committee of the Whole.

Of same, in favor of donating \$1,000 to Women's Association and Home for Discharged Famale Prisonits. To same.

Of Committee on Lands, &c., in favor of placing a suitable iron gate at each of the four side entrances to

suitable iron gate at each of the four side entrances to

Stnyvesant square, with chain and ball attached, pro-vided the expense does not exceed \$50 each. To The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in

ARREST OF THE VITRIOL SCOUNDREL. Almost every evening during the past four weeks a series of villainous outrages have been perpetrated at the doors of the theaters and other places of public assembly on Broadway, by which various parties have sustained losses amounting together to many thousands of dollars. About four weeks since com plaint was made to the Chief of Police by a lady, upon whose costly silk dress vitriol had been thrown

evening. In a few days thereafter other complaints of a similar nature were made, showing that valuable brocade silks were ruined by vitriol thrown upon them These outrages were perpetrated at two or more places of amusement the same night, giving rise to the idea that they were committed by an organized

The Detective Police were set to work, but until

as she was leaving Nible's Theater the previous

last night they gained no result for their labors. Meantime, complaints were daily made, and during the past four nights silks worn by lacies to the theaters, to the amount of \$1,000, have been destroyed. Last evening, upon the close of the performance at

the Metropolitan Theater, and as the audience were retiring, Officers Clark and Reed discovered and arrested one of the secondrels who have committed these outrages.

In his hand he had a small can with a conical tube,

milar to those used by machinists, filled with sulfu-

ric seld. The fellow gave his name as Theodore A. Gray, and confessed to having thrown the said on two dresses last evening.

He was taken to the Chief's Office and locked in one of the cells connected therewith for the night.

He will be examined to-day. THE TRIBUNE AND THE KNOW-NOTH-

INGS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your article of this morning's paper, " ouryou say that the "Know-Nothings" threaten to issue an edict requiring each member to keep clear of THE TRIBUNE. Now, I have it from good authority that a resolution has been passed in the Council of that Order already to that effect. I have an intimate friend who has preferred to with-draw rather than do without his Tayanay, and be dietated as to what newspaper he shall read.
Yours.
AN OLD FRIEND.

Yours, AN OLD FRIEND.

New York, New 23, 1854.

We were already aware of the fact above stated; but our article referred to was written for and first appeared in our weekly edition eight days ago, and of course spoke hypothetically or prospectively of an ediet which only transpired since it was given to the

## FRAUDS UPON IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of The N.Y. Tribane.

As a peer and destitute foreigner, wronged on my first leading in America, and meeting with inself when I thought I had a right to look for redress, I beg your excuse in troubling you with a short statement of my case.

Arriving here from London in the ship Yorktown, with my husband, who is a baker by trade, we went to a bearing house in Cedar-st., where we stopped a week; we were charged \$22,50 for our seven days loard. Being unable to pay this exorbitant sum, we

week; we were charged \$22,50 for our seven days board. Being unable to pay this exorbitant sum, we went elicewhere but were not allowed to take any portion of clothing. We row hoped to be able to obtain employment and redeem our clothes, but, not succeeding, we managed to live by pawning and relling a portion of our clothing, and my hubband's watch. That last resource being exhausted about a fortnight ago, we applied to the Mayor's Office, and saw the acting Mayor, who promised us redress against our former landlord, and, through his interference, I was allowed to take a pair of aboes and some dirty linen out of my trunk. The Mayor also gave me a letter to the British Consul, asking his assistance for us as British emigrants. I was, however, informed at the Consul's Office that he had no power to extent drellef in such cases, which was the duty of isstance for us as British emigrants. I was, however, the formed at the Consul's Office that he had no power to ested drelief in such cases, which was the duty of the Commissioners of Ensignation, or City authorities. On returning to the Mayor's Office, and bringing him the Consul's answer to his letter, the acting Mayor said that my own countrymen ought to do what was necessary for me, and made some very disrespectful remarks about the British Consul. He also said that he could do nothing for us, because I and my husband were English, and that all the robberies and depredations committed here were done by the English and Irish, and that, if he got me a situation, he supposed that I should steal the spoons. Now, Sir, in our destitution, neither myself nor my husband ever stole spoons or anything else; and we think it hard that, in our starvation, we should be so insulted, and but right the public should know in what manner their present setting Mayor treats the unfortunate. If you will, through your paper, give publicity to this letter, you will much oblige us; particularly if by such means we can be aided in obtaining the means of earning our houest bread.

I am, your humble servant, Susansan Clifford.

MORE OF "RAISING THE WIND."

# MORE OF "RAISING THE WIND."

More of "Raising The Wind."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: I have read the articles in your paper of yesterday and to day relative to "George Washington Howard." K. N. "We, too, happen to know something about the boy, and wish to add on extract from cur, journal, to show how the measures are such cases:

"Mendey, March 20 (last j—A boy called at our rooms this afternom, who gave his name George Washington Howard, and wind to lorder here. He is a keen, active follow; said he had lived in Philadelyhis, Bailmone and New York. By his rode officiousness made himself very disagreeable to the boys, and they cantinued kein to "mind his cum boutness." On retiring in best, he selected a bod on the opposite side of the room from the other lever and I thought all were nicely dispaced of fer the might; but I had scarcely closed the door who I head a noise. Bair—bean—wean something against the partition, and I hurrhed him he had hence the botts, but not use he had him. I would use that the boys were three sign book at him. I would use that the boys were three sign book at him. I would see the door again But this was no sconer done than another shourer of boots was rathling arsiant the partition behind his bed. The whole aside was constructed on only and experily that I could not detect a single boy, though nearly all of them, were experted in it. After an heart or more the trouble embilied, and all west no sleep I is the marring I found that every bed and show in the room had been thrown at this and lay confirms in the four a sun dail bod. At the by ween preparing to leave I actived mans sky winks among them. I saw by their all writing and the sairs and shout the door than the the tedded to sire bim some affiring interstime of disappropries of its condent between these, ran the paraller forwaline enged of me to be accessed that to receive him, begged of me to be accessed that to receive him, begged of me to be accessed to receive the bears not seen him since. The observe two to newsbey. The regular nowaboys are atmosphy beacceable little follows, who work head to make a strong and are really worthy of the efforts we are mixing to living and are really worthy of the efforts we are mixing to living and are really worthy of the efforts we are mixing to living and are really worthy of the efforts we are mixing to living the same of the efforts we are mixing to living the same of the efforts we are mixing to the province of the efforts of the efforts

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A fire broke out in a frame building, at the foot of Sedgwick-st, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was occupied as an oil manufactory by Messrs. Smith & Green, and the fire was caused by the boiling over of a kettle of oil. The building was burned down. Loss about \$800; not insured.

The sleighing in the country around Buffalo is de-lightful, and numerous parties have had a trip over the snow, through the "evergludes." So says The Buffalo Republic of the 22d,

DANCING ELEPHANTS-ANDRATED LADDER -A orrespondent of The Boston Post, at Paris, has the

Dancing Elephanis—Animated Ladder—A correspondent of The Biston Pear, at Paris, has the following account of curious performances in that city. "Sirce I saw an elephanis stand on his head at the circus in Paris. I have not been unce amused than I was an evenings or two sides at the Cirquet de l'Imperatrice. The elephanis were evidently young and very decile creatures and appeared in the innomination of assential, the commentation and the usual. They were handled by a muscular follow who had more control over them the new mebrat I ever saw in India. They wattred, danced, promises the remaining the performance of the truth of the singular performance. To see the truths lace themselves fruity on a small raised platform in the ring, and then to behold the luge alouching legs and climinative tail gradually elevated, the act disclosing a vast expanse of dirty, tawny looking belley, was infinitely ludicross.

"A reward of a cracker or an apple, invariably elicited a repetition, and once in the ardor of success, en aspiring animal tumbled for ward on to his back. His fall shook the house, and for a moment or two, discomposed him, but he quickly recovered himself and soon emulated his companion, who in his minatural attitude had been a quiet but observing spectator of the effects of a too lofty throwing of the hind legs toward the ceiling. Feats with their tranks they extibited in profusion; but the ground and lofty tambing, and the waltring, werethings tome as supremoly rideulous, as they were wonderfully industrious. They circuiated their keeper, at his command, in every direction, saluted the audience, embraced each other, and gracefully retired from the areas, bearing between them the biped whose stature in comparison appeared so entemptible, and overwhelmed with appianses and lanuations from the delighted spectators. All Paris flocked to see them during their engagement, and the owner, I suppore, resped a handsoon All Paris flocked to see them during their engage ment, and the owner, I suppose, resped a handsome

The animated ladder is also an extraordinary per "The animated ladder is also an extraordinary performance. Nerve, skill, and composure distinguished the individual who immortalizes himself nightly for five france a night. He mounts a narrow ladder some ten feet high, and from the toomost round really appears to imbue it with human intelligence and animation. It struts gallops, bests a measure, or is attituary under his it fluetce. As a finale, he holds it and himself in equilibrium, and fiddes the Carnival of Paganini in a very creditable manner. The ladder does not move a hair's breadth; it seems to be driven into the ground and the man tied to it, so utterly undicated to be the continuous commences and the very undicated—then both walk away as steadily as possible. The leg development necessary to the performance, we can well believe, is enermous. Tae fellow, however, is, tike almost all the French circus performers, short, square, and very quick and geaceful in his movements.

performers, short, square, and very quick and graceful in his movements."

Obstreary.—The Battle Creek Journal publishes a lengthy obitsary notice of George Emerson Chapire, who died at Verona, Calhoun Co., Mich., on the 11th of this month. The deceased was second son of a nobleman of France, Frederick Augustus Count d'Alencon and Marie Louise Lyndhurst, daughter of Lord Castlereagh, of Limerick, Ireland. He was born in the City of Rome, Italy, Nov. 25, 1819. During his infancy, his parents took him to their residence in Glassow, Scotland, where he was educated. It was the wish of his father that he should become a priest of the Church of Rome, but his mother wished him to study theology in the Church of Scotland. He could conscientionally do neither. His parents were displeased with him for preferring the Church of England, and at the age of nimeteen he left home with their knowledge, but without their consent. He sailed in the spring of 1838, from the mouth of the River Clydo to the City of New-York. Soon after his arrival in this country he commenced the business of teaching for his support; but unaconstomed to labor, he found himself unprepared for the trials that a vaited him in a foreign land. About seven years since, his brother, William Marcellus d'Alencon, then residing in the City of Dublin, informed him of the death of his eldest brother. Frederic Augustus d'Alencon, and of his father's wish that he should return to Europe, marry a Roman Catholic lady in France, and become his heir. He refused to accept his father's offer, preferring to suffer affliction and privation in a centery where he could worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. In July, 1848, he visited Penn Yan, Yates County, N. Y., where he taught a few months; and Oct. 29, 1848, he was murried in St. Mark's Church, Penn Yan, by the Rev. O. P. Starkey, to Martha Ann, daughter of Solomon Bellows, of Charlestown, N. H.

A CURIOUS AFFAIR—The wife of a gentleman residing in the State of Vermont, was yesterlay arrested on a requisition from Gov. Seymour, of this State, and brought to this city, where she was allowed all the privileges of the jail, on complaint of a brother in law who preferred a charge of child-abduction against her. The lady states that upon the death of her sixter, the wife of the person making the complant, the child was given to her, and she regarded it is the light of a daughter. The father of the child re-married after the death of his first wife, and now demands possession of the child. The lady refuses to give it up, as both herself and husband, being themselves childless, decire to rear it as their own. She remained in jail over night, and this morning was held to bail to appear at Court for trial. The child is still in her possession.

THE GLOVER RESCUE.—The case of John Rycraft, The GLOVER RESCUE.—The case of John Rycraft, charged with aiding in the Glover rescue, at Milwaukee, is now before the United States Court in that city. The Sentenel rays it has a full report of the testimony, but has been requested by the presiding Judge to suppress it, lest such publication should bias the minds of the jury. It adds.

This is a curious world, and there are curious people in it.

it. In the case on trial, it was remarked to us by a per-In the case on tran, it was remarked to us by a person who heard the testimony given yesterday, that the fallibility of evidence was never better proved, two reprushle citizens test fying, one that he saw detendant at work at the jail yard door, the other to seeing him at work in the hall of the jail; while two other reputable citizens testify to seeing defendant somewhere else at that particular moment.

The Bloomington (III.) News Letter gives an ac The Bloomington (III.) News Letter gives an ac-count of the progress of a war that has been going on in Polk Township, Monroe County, between a party of self-constituted "regulators" and a gang of noto-rious counterfeiters, robbers and thieves, who are connected with a nest of lewd women. The "rogula-"ters" have lynched several of the outlaws, demolish-ed the massion of Sallie Quick, and notified the vi-licity to layer the county within active time. Geo ed the mansion of Sallie Quick, and notified the villains to leave the county within a given time. Goo. Washington Fleetwood, Thomas Jefferson Fleetwood, Andrew Jackson Fleetwood, Wiley Davar, and Hirram Fleetwood were all severely whipped, but the latter, on account of his old age and ignorance, "was "let off with only ninety lashes." The Fleetwoods openly confessed that they had been guilty of house-burning, counterfeiting, sheep-stealing, toobery, &c.

burning, counterfeiting, sheep-stealing, robbery, &c.

Uf for Affica.—The Rev. Loudon Evans, as fine a specimen of the African race as we have seen anywhere, called upon us yesterday. He is a native of North Carolina, but has resided in our State a great many years. By his own efforts he has purchased his own freedom, and is now raising means to set his family free. Succeeding this, his destination is Africa as a permanent home. Loudon has been a licensed Methodist preacher for thirty years, and has the documents to prove that he has always sustained an exuments to prove that he has always sustained an ex nments to prove that and religious.
[Mobile Register, Nov. 15.

Last Kansas Emigration Party.—The fifth and last party of emigrants from this city to Kansas, left vosterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. Charles H. Brancomb, of Holyoke, agent of the Emigrant Aid Company. They left in good spirits. The party numbered thirty when it reached Springfield, where three more joined it. A much larger number would have gone had not the Aid Company discouraged further emigration at this late period of the season. No other party will be sent out until spring.

[Boston Telegraph, 2M, Descript of Telegraph, 2M, LAST KARSAS EMIGRATION PARTY.-The fifth and

Danger of Trusting fore Wife of The Green Ear (Wis Advocate is a Democrati-his wife a Whig. Confiding his paper to her manage-ment, he recently started on an electioneering tour. The lady reversed the engine, changed the relities of the paper, and the editor hurried home just in time to The bay it is the paper, and the editor hurried nome just in ti prevent the removal of the name of his favorite cidate from the columns of The Alcocate. Have of our Whig or Democratic Editors in Messach Know Nothing wives—and, if so, are any caforesaid Editors absent from home! [Boston

NAVAL.—The following officers have been ordered to the U. S. sloop of war Falmouth, now fitting out at the Gosport navy yard. Commander Thompson G. Shw; Lleuterants, Sam! R. Knox, F. Winslow, John Wilkinson, Abner Read; Lient. of Marines, T. O. Whichson, Adder Ready Lient, of Marines, T. O. Payne; Surgeon, J. Browniest, Ass't Surgeon, Michael O Hara, Purner, F. B. Stockton; Passed Midshipmen, Thos. W. Broadhead, Geo. E. Belknap; Midshipmen, Wm. G. Dozier, John Cain, Jr.; Bostswain, Francis A. Oliver, Carpenter, George Winner; Sailmaker, John J. Stanford.

Salimaker, John J. Stanford.

The redoubtable city of Erie has awakened from its somnoiescence. The quiet of the summer was but a deception. A slumbering earthquake is still there, and its about to break forth with the fire, fuss and tury of last winter. The Common Council of that city have passed resolutions authorising the Mayor to direct the High Constable to "remove the "nallroad track occupying the street after one week's "notice to the Railroad Company."

REVOLUTIONARY SPAIN.

On September 24, 1810, the Extraordinary Cortes assembled on the Island of Leon; on February 20, 1811, they removed their sittings thence to Cadiz; on March 19, 1812, they promutgated the New Constitution; and on September 20, 1813, they closed their sittings, three years from the period of their opening. The circumstances under which this Congress

met are without parallel in history. While no legislative body had ever before gathered its members from such various parts of the globe, or pretended to control such immense territories in Europe. America and Asia, such a diversity of races and such a complexity of interests-nearly the whole of Spain was occupied by the French, and the Congress itself, actually cut off from Spain by hostile armies, and relegated to a small neck of land, had to legislate in the sight of a surrounding and besieging army. From the remote angle of the Isla Gaditana they undertook to lay the foundation of a new Spain, as their forefathers had done from the mountains of Cavadonga and Sobrarve. How are we to account for the curious phenomenon of the Constitution of 1812, afterward branded by the crowned heads of Europe, assembled at Verona, as the most incendiary invention of Jacobinism, baving sprung up from the head of old monastic and absolutionist Spain at the very epoch when she seemed totally absorbed in waging a holy war against the Revolution ! How, on the other hand, are we to account for the sudden disappearance of this same constitution, vanishing like a shadow-like the " sucho de "sombra." say the Spanish historians-when brought into contact with a living Bourbon ? If the birth of that Constitution is a riddle, its death is no less so. To solve the enigma, we propose to commence with a short review of this same Constitution of 1812, which the Spanlards tried again to realize at two subsequent epochs, first during the period from 1820-23, and then in 1836.

The Constitution of 1812 consists of 334 articles and comprehends the following 10 divisions: 1. On the Spanish nation and the Spaniards. 2. On the territory of Spain: its religion, government, and on Spanish citizens. 3. On the Certes. 4. On the King. 5. On the tribunals and administration of justice in civil and criminal matters. 6. On the interior government of the provinces and communes. 7. On the taxes. 8. On the national military forces. 9. On public education. 10. On the observance of the Constitution, and mode of proceeding to make alterations therein.

Proceeding from the principle that "the sovereignty resides essentially in the nation, to which, therefore, slone belongs exclusively the "right of establishing fundamental laws," the Constitution, nevertheless, proclaims a division of powers, according to which, "The legislative power is placed in the Cortes jointly with the King;" " the execution of the laws is confided to the King." "the application of the laws in civil and criminal affairs belongs exclusively to the tribunals, neither the Cortes nor the King being in any case empowered to exercise judicial authority, advocate pending cases, or command the revisal of concluded judgment."

The basis of the national representation is more

population, one deputy for every 70,000 souls. The Cortes consists of one house, viz: The commons, the election of the deputies being by universal suffrage. The elective franchise is enjoyed by all Spaniards, with the exception of menial servants, bankrupts and criminals. After the year 1830, no citizen can enjoy this right, who cannot read and write. The election is, however, indirect, having to pass through the three degrees of parochial, district and provincial elections. There is no defined property qualification for a deputy. It is true that according to art. 92, "it is necessary, in order to be eligible as a deputy to the Cortes, to possess a proportionate annual income, proceeding from real personal property," but art. 93 suspends the preceding article, until the Cortes in their future meetings declare the period to have arrived in which it shall take effect. The King has neither the right to dissolve nor prorogue the Cortes, who annually meet at the Capital on the first of March, without being convoked, and sit at least three months consecutively. A new Cortes is elected every second year, and

no Deputy can sit in two Cortes consecutively;

i.e., one can only be reelected after an intervening Cortes of two years. No Deputy can ask or accept rewards, pensions, or honors from the King. The Secretaries of State, the Counselors of State, and those fulfilling offices of the royal household, are ineligible as Deputies to the Cortes. No public officer employed by Government shall be elected Deputy to the Cortes from the province in which he discharges his trust. To indemify the Deputies for their expenses, the respective provinces shall contribute such daily allowances as the Cortes, in the second year of every General Deputation, shall point out for the Deputation that is to succeed it. The Cortes cannot deliberate in the presence of the King. In those cases where the Ministers have any communication to make to the Cortes in the name of the King, they may attend the debates when, and in such manner, as the Cortes may think fit, and may speak therein, but they cannot be present at a vote. The King, the Prince of Asturias, and the Regents have to swear to the Constitution before the Cortes, who determine any question of fact or right that may occur in the order of the succession to the Crown, and elect a Regency if necessary. The Cortes are to approve, previous to ratification, all treaties of offensive alliances, or of subsidies and commerce, to permit or refuse the admission of foreign troops into the Kingdom, to decree the creation and suppression of offices in the tribunals established by the Constitution, and also the creation or abolition of public offices; to determine every year, at the recommendation of the King, the land and sea forces in peace and in war, to issue ordinances to the army, the fleet, and the astional militia, in all their branches; to fix the expenses of the public administration; to establish annually the taxes, to take property on lean, in cases of necessity, upon the credit of the public funds, to decide on all matters respecting money, weights and measures; to establish general plan of public education, to protect the political liberty of the press, to render real and effective the responsibility of the Ministers, etc. The King enjoys only a suspensive veto, which ha,

may exercise during two consecutive sessions,

but if the same project of new law should be pro-

posed a third time, and approved by the Cortes of the following year, the King is, understood to

have given his assent, and has retually to give it.